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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. NO. 317.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Franco-German Negotiations.

The Times Advises the People of New York.

LONDON, September 29.—The London *Times* to-day advises the citizens of New York not to be disheartened by failures in their efforts to prove the guilt of the plunderers of the city, for, it says, judges who have disgraced the bench can no longer resist the tide of public feeling.

Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Litchfield, has sailed for the United States, to attend the conference of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Newcastle miners on a strike have proposed to submit their difficulty to arbitration.

PARIS, September 29.—The loan of the city of Paris has been taken. The subscriptions were more than thirteen times the required amount.

Several conflicts have taken place within the past few days between the French citizens and German garrison of Dijon. The town is intensely excited over the unfortunate occurrences.

Miscellaneous Matters.

LONDON, September 29.—The liverymen of the city, in accordance with custom, assembled to-day and elected Alderman Sills John Gibbons, Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Gibbons is conservative in politics.

The *Times* dispatch from Versailles says that France declines to give other powers the same favorable customs and privileges that are accorded to Germany under the recently negotiated treaty. On the other hand, a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the same place, expresses the opinion that the negotiations with Germany will be protracted fruitlessly.

The heavy gales continue, and several additional disasters to shipping and minor casualties are reported.

VERSAILLES, September 26.—M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce, has informed the proper Committee of the Assembly that the treaty with Germany are making fair progress.

The rumor that evidence of a Bonapartist conspiracy has been discovered proves to be unfounded.

LONDON, September 29.—Gilmore has been promised the use of the band of the Garde Republicaine, Secretary of War, for his musical festival at Boston next year.

LONDON, September 29.—The men on strike in New Castle have decided to hold a mass meeting to-morrow. They have invited the workingmen of Sunderland and other places to send delegations to the meeting.

HAMBURG, September 29.—There are no cases of cholera in this city.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 29—2 30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds—5-2-0 s of '62 92¾; 5-20s of '65 93; 5-20s of '67 92; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—5-20s of '62 95½.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 56 francs 57 centimes. Bullion in the Bank of France increased 5,900,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9½@9⅝.

California white wheat 12s 11d@1 spring 11s8 11s 2d; winter 11s8d. Flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 33s 6d. Pork 47s 6d. Lard 45s 3d.

The Reported Abdication of Francis Joseph.

Even Republicans who believe that Kings are endowed with the sensibility of common men, may hardly refuse to pity, if they may not pretend to sympathize with poor Francis Joseph of Austria. Under the most favorable circumstances his mind rests the head that wears a crown," and it may with reason be doubted whether any wearer of a royal crown was ever before placed in a position involving greater embarrassments or more harrassing responsibilities than those by which the Austrian Emperor is at present beset. It is no wonder that his Majesty is inclined to abdicate, as reported in a Vienna dispatch of the 26th instant. In reference to the report that an alliance had been arranged at Gastein between the German and the Austrian empires, the important Russian organ, the *Golos*, declared that an attempt on the part of the Austrian government to retain the Slavonic provinces which under its sway much longer would be inevitably futile. Pleasing the latter, the former would certainly rebel; pleasing the Germans, the Slaves would certainly, in their discontent, look to Russia for protection and aid, which the Czar, as the natural guardian of all the Slaves, must be prepared to render. This declaration, regarded as a threat of war at the time, received its significance from the prolonged conflict between Germans and Czechs in the Austrian dominions. The struggle has been since intensified by the late elections in Bohemia, in which the Germans, two-fifths of the population, well schooled and having in their hands most of the trade and industry of the country, are brought under the control of the illiterate and unprogressive Slavic element. Intelligence of this conflict has almost much longer live together, and the Emperor, no doubt, sees that he must soon lose his Teutonic subjects. They will never be content until they shall have been incorporated with the German empire, which wants to receive them. But the question of nationalities is only one of the perplexities by which the imperial mind is disturbed. The painful impressions produced by a recent examination of the finances of the empire is mentioned as another. It is also believed that complications growing out of the relations between the Austrian government and the Pope are a source of anxiety to him. In fact, the ultramontanism is playing its part in the work of dismembering and undermining the Austrian empire, a manifest interposition of Nemesis. There is no reason to think that the unfortunate Emperor of Francis Joseph would settle the difficulties or prolong the existence of the Empire, and the step is probably the suggestion, not of political wisdom, but of mental depression caused by continued and vain efforts to cope with the accumulated evils of many centuries. A late dispatch represents him as having exhibited for some years an ever increasing tendency to gloominess of spirit, with a disposition to handle himself from the society even of his family and counsellors. The rapid progress of democratic ideas in Europe during the last few years is also mentioned as one of the causes which may have led him to meditate abdication. It has, however, heretofore not been usual for Kings and Emperors so readily to take the hint that their services were not needed.

A Ride Through the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Turin, September 19, describes the passage through the Mont Cenis tunnel as follows: Our carriage was the last in the line, and as the engine worked backward, we were close to it. Both our windows were wide open, and we had not the least inconvenience from smoke or or steam. There was no perceptible difference between the inside and the outside of the carriage. The impressions slumbered through nearly the whole distance. The fact that the engine was in our rear was certainly in our favor. The most unanimous evidence of all who had come through in the morning went to establish that they also had experienced no unpleasant sensation, and the difference in temperature could only be detected by Valentine's glass, which showed a few degrees of additional warmth in the tunnel. The highest degree observed by to-day's journey has been eighteen degrees centigrade. Grafftons glass in the previous trip rose to twenty-five degrees. Our pace throughout the crossing seemed fairly rapid and even, and the time employed both in the first and the down journey of between seven and eight English miles, was precisely thirty-eight minutes, but the average time allowed for passing the line is understood to be full operation is calculated at twenty minutes.

English Grain Market.

LONDON, September 29.—Our harvest in the early districts is over; in the later districts it is still going on. The accounts of what has been harvested, as well as what remains to be garnered, are not altogether harmonious. One thing is admitted on all sides, however—a large deficiency in the wheat crop will have to be supplied by importation from abroad. The question is, how large will the deficiency be? I sent you an estimate the other day that it would be 11,000,000 of quarters, or 88,000,000 bushels; and I am obliged to say that I can see nothing in later information to lead to the belief that this is too large a figure. The *Agricultural Gazette* says the wheat crop is "inferior;" the *Mark Lane Express* says that the accounts of the produce of the harvest are daily become less-favorable as the threshing takes place, more especially in the fens; and the few fine samples that first came to hand led the trade to expect too much as to quality. The *Mercury* says the crop is "below the average;" and writers in the *Times*, although they differ as to isolated facts, come to about the same conclusions. Now, in default of flour, millions of people eat potatoes; but there are fears that the potato crop has also been ruined. The potato rot has appeared in some places in France, and Scotland and Ireland; but the English disease has not yet spread to any alarming extent. The present crop in England, wheat is 5⅞ per a quarter; last year at this time it was only 4s. 5d. a quarter. If England has to buy 88,000,000 bushels of wheat in less than nine months she can scarcely expect to get it for less than 7s. a bushel ($1.75), and this will involve an aggregate cost of $154,000,000. How much of this money can the wheat growers of the United States expect to get? Perhaps some idea may be gathered from the fact that the English farmers are even now making contracts in Pesth, in Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Egypt, Canada, Chile, and Australia. But France, Holland and Belgium are also buyers in those markets. The competition is lively, and prices seem to be inclined to advance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore yesterday, G. H. Thurston, of Pittsburgh, submitted the report of the Committee on Finance and Taxation, recommending, as the first step, that an early return to specie payments, the gradual extinction of the public debt so as not to impose too great burdens upon the productive energy of the country, derivation of revenue from imposts, internal organization of taxation, abolition of the income tax, &c., &c. After an exciting debate the report was adopted.

After the transaction of considerable other business, the Convention voted to hold the next annual meeting in St. Louis, on the third Monday of November, 1872, and then duly adjourned sine die.

It is said the mysterious woman who took the trunk containing the body of the victim of Rosenzweig to the railroad depot, is known to the police of New York, but her antecedents do not yet known.

The funerals of Charles Scribner, the publisher, and Harry Sanderson, the distinguished pianist, took place in New York yesterday.

William Pritchard, colored, was hung at Towsentown, Maryland, yesterday, for committing a rape on a German girl, in August, 1870.

Judge Barnard, of New York, rendered a very important decision on Thursday, in declaring the hotel and saloon institutions, and discharging a lady prisoner who had been grievously wronged under it.

President Grant was in Galena yesterday. He will spend Sunday in Chicago, and on Monday return eastward.

Two important railroad contracts were concluded in New York on Thursday. The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company awarded a contract to Fagnan, Canda & Co., of Chicago, for the construction of that road from Red river to Missouri river, a distance of 200 miles, the work to be completed by the last of July, 1873. At the same time De Graff & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., contracted to construct the St. Paul and Pacific Railway from Sauk and the line from St. Cloud to Pembina, about 350 miles, to be completed before January 1, 1873.

Cassius M. Clay will speak in St. Louis next week on the political issues of the day.

Mrs. Spencer died in St. Louis yesterday from the effects of a kerosene lamp explosion.

DYING TAMMANY.

Foley Injunction Suit — The Voucher Thieves Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury—Proceedings Instituted Against Ingersoll, Garvey and Others.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1871.

FUNDS NEEDED.

The Mayor has been requested by Deputy Comptroller Green to call a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment, to take action relative to the issue of bonds and stocks to provide funds to meet the present needs of the city government.

THE FOLEY INJUNCTION SUIT

Came up this morning for the settlement of the order of injunction. Judge Barnard said he would draw up a new order to settle the question between the parties.

VOUCHER THIEVES HELD TO ANSWER.

At the examination of Haggerty and Baulch, charged with stealing vouchers' from the Comptroller's office this morning, the attendance was very small. Night watchman Murphy was re-examined, but gave no new testimony of importance. Rufus T. Andrews testified to finding the ashes of the supposed vouchers in the attic of the Court House. His testimony concluded the evidence, when counsel for the prisoners argued that no particular papers being proved missing, the case did not come under the statute against burglary. He demanded a new examination, so that the matter should grow into an indictment, and the prisoners would have an opportunity to go before an impartial jury and show the falsity of the charges against them. District Attorney Garvin replied, and Judge Dowling held the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DESTROYED.

The initiation of legal proceedings against Ingersoll, Garvey, and others who had been paid unjust claims before the Supreme Court, causes the utmost consternation among the Ring.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

A private meeting of the Democracy Reform General Committee was held this afternoon at the chambers of Samuel G. Courtney. Charles O'Connor, the eminent jurist, consented to head the anti-Tammany delegation to the Rochester Convention. The delegation numbers twenty-one, one member from each Assembly district, and is composed of the most respectable citizens and staunch Democrats.

THE FIRE BOYS.

Race Between Hose Companies at Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., September 29, 1871.

At the firemen's celebration held at this place on last Fourth of July, a prize of thirty-five dollars, offered for the best time made by hose companies, was won by the Wooster Hose No. 3. Considerable dissatisfaction at the result was felt at the time by the Mazeppa Company of Bucyrus, and a challenge was given to the Wooster champions for another contest, and much delay it was finally agreed by both companies to meet to-day at Crestline. Two judges were selected from Mansfield, two from Crestline, and the four selected the fifth. A purse of four hundred dollars was to be awarded to the victors. The race this afternoon, the Bucyrus boys winning the prize, also carrying off a sweepstake purse of sixty dollars. Their time in running thirty rods, laying hose and making attachment was fifty-four and a quarter seconds; in the sweepstakes race their time was forty-eight and a half. The Wooster boys' best time was fifty-five seconds.

BAD PLACE TO SLEEP.

A Drunken Man Lies Down on the Railroad Track Near Beaver, and is Torn to Pieces by a Freight Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Pa., September 29, 1871.

George Ammon, a resident of Industry, Pa., was run over by a freight train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Beaver, last night, and literally torn to pieces. At the Coroner's inquest to-day it was proven that he was intoxicated all day yesterday, and was lying on the track asleep when run over. The train men were exonerated from all blame. Ammon leaves a family.

GREELEY AT YOUNGSTOWN

He Addresses a Large Crowd Last Night—Mahoning Presbytery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., September 29, 1871.

Horace Greeley arrived here this evening, and is now speaking to a crowded house at Excelsior Hall on the issues of the day. He leaves direct for New York in the morning.

The Presbytery of Mahoning, comprising the churches of four or five counties, is in session here this week.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

The area of highest barometer, which was on Thursday afternoon central north-west of Illinois, has moved southeastward and covers the entire country east of the Mississippi. The highest barometer is in Kentucky and Tennessee. The pressure has risen from lower the north to Maine. It has fallen from Minnesota to Kansas and Wyoming territory. Cloudiness continues in lower Florida and Maine; clear weather in Georgia; in parts of the north-west winds prevail from Lake Huron to Virginia and eastward; northeast winds in the Gulf States. Light winds and calms in the interior; increasing south and southeast winds have prevailed during the afternoon from Missouri to Lake Superior. The temperature has risen from Michigan to Missouri and northward, and has fallen in the Southern States. Elsewhere it is sensibly stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising and be high on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and lower lakes, with pleasant weather on Saturday, but will fall rapidly north and west of the Mississippi, with increasing southeasterly winds on the upper lakes. A storm of considerable severity is probably approaching from Montana and Dakota.

THE PREDICTED TIDAL WAVE.

Great Excitement Along the Southern Coast—Active Preparations to Flee to the Mountains, and Take to Boats to Ride It Out.

The near approach of the time for the appearance of the tidal wave which was predicted some time ago, is beginning to create an excitement amounting to almost a panic in Charleston and other points along the coast of the Carolinas. Several of the citizens of Charleston, notwithstanding the good example of the patriarch Noah, have constructed arks, some with yawl boats which are moored in their door yards, which have given rise to a great discussion as to whether such would ride the wave or be carried away, swamped by it, and should it be decided that they would, should the shock prove of an arts of safety to the prudent occupants who are expected to occupy them during the eventful day of the 7th inst., Noah will be in demand. The Wilmington *Star* says the excitement in North Carolina is very great, and adds: "Some excited individuals, we learn, are proposing to send their families to the mountains, while the ladies in all the fashionable circles are talking about a premium. A gentleman from one of the Sounds informs us that a frightened market man from that locality returned home late Friday night from this city, where he heard of the big wave, and went around among his neighbors, arousing them from their slumbers, and retailing the terrible news of the expected billow, although it was past twelve o'clock." The Newbern *Times* also reports great excitement, and states that the near approach of the problematical day of doom has had the effect of causing a "powerful religious awakening" among the timid ones. It says: "We are informed that the people living along the banks and at Beaufort, and the entire sea coast, are, in view of the tidal wave, holding prayer meetings night and day, in which prayers are made for relief from the awful impending calamity. Many persons are joining the church, and a general religious feeling prevails." The excitement has also extended to Georgia, and the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says the probable effect of the wave upon that place is discussed with great earnestness by all classes of the people. Augusta is not very far from the coast, and a wave fifty feet high and travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour would easily reach it.

Mr. Greeley at Warren.

Mr. Greeley's speech at Warren, on Thursday evening, was devoted principally to an examination of the principles and aims of the Democratic party, the New York frauds, and to the tariff question. He earnestly counseled his hearers to stand by the Republican party.

We have on several occasions made reference to the rapid conquests which Western vegetation was making in Japan. One of the latest and most interesting illustrations of the progress of modern ideas in that country is as follows: Several years ago, in the Parliament of Japan, Mr. Mori, the Minister of that country in Washington, earnestly opposed the Samurai, a privileged class, and their wearing of two swords as an hereditary distinction. For this he became very unpopular, and was advised to retire from political life for a time until the effects of his attack should cease. A few months ago one of the two-sworded nobility, who had placed himself in fierce antagonism to Mr. Mori in the Parliament, made the tour of the United States, and on arriving in Washington lately called on that gentleman in a friendly spirit, and spoke to him of the gratification which the trip afforded, and the pleasure he derived in the course of it. Shortly after his gone to Spain to see after her private property there, and the Emperor proposes to spend the autumn on the Devonshire coast. He complains of his house at Chiselhurst as too expensive; but no business can believe in any private affairs, and have not help thinking sometimes of the wonderful change in his purse as well as in his social status.

Professor Agassiz is about setting out from Boston on a deep sea survey of the oceans bordering America. He has at his orders a new United States coast survey steamer, fitted for the purpose. She will carry a sounding apparatus capable of sounding at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, and the Professor intends making a zigzag course between the eastern coast of the United States and the deepest parts of the Atlantic as far as Cape Horn, and so up the western coast to San Francisco, dredging all the way. He anticipates a new revelation of the condition of animal life from those unknown depths.

The Coal Supply at Louisville.

The *Commercial* says: Lying below Portland are barges containing about 300,000 bushels of coal. They were towed down there in high water to wait for a Southern market; they cannot move at present for want of water. Another fleet is on its return to the National Capital, and has to proceed to that place empty with as a short time to confer with the people, and visit our Municipal institutions.

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh Councils have unanimously extended an invatition to accept the hospitality of Pittsburgh, and

WHEREAS, The Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the Burgesses of the several boroughs have united in a call for a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to participate in a fitting demonstration of welcome, therefore

Resolved, That we, citizens of the county, without respect of party, approve the action of our municipal authorities, and request the chairman of this meeting to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the reception.

Resolved, That the companies and regiments and commanding officers of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania National Guard, be requested to turn out, and that the Chief Engineers of the cities and boroughs be requested to provide apartments to take part in the demonstration.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as the Committee on Reception:

Hon. James S. Negley, Chairman,
Henry W. Oliver, Jr.,
Hon. Benjamin M. Howe,
B. F. Jones,
Josh J. Gillespie,
John H. Dalzell,
Hon. John. M. Kirkpatrick,
Hon. Thomas Sandless,
F. C. Negley, Esq.,
David M. Bruce,
Hon. Andrew Wilson,
Alexander Chambers,
Wm. Phillips,
Wm. K. Nimick,
Col. Wm. Phillips,
Alfred Slack,
John McDevitt,
Josiah Kuhn,
Hon. Thos. M. Marshall,
Hon. James Blackmore,
A. M. Brown,
Wm. Oden Hughart,
H. C. Bunn,
Hon. F. H. Collier,
Peter Haberman,
James H. Murray,
George B. Chalmers,
David Lowry,
J. G. Siebeneck,
John Mackin,
Charles A. Mathew,
Dr Addison Arthur,
Hon. Daniel P. Sterrett,
Daniel O'Neill,
J. G. Weldon,
John Bingham,
Hon Moses Hampton,
John P. Glass,
Benj W Morgan,

On motion of H. C. Elliott, Esq., the officers of the meeting were added to the Committee of Reception.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE MONDAY EVENING.

Immediately after the appointment of this committee, General Negley, chairman, issued the following call for a meeting:

The Committee on Reception appointed at the meeting on Friday evening will meet at the Mayor's office on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the arrangements for the reception of the President.

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Chairman.
H. W. OLIVER, JR., Secretary.
The meeting will be held in Council.

ACTION OF THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Lincoln Club met yesterday afternoon and appointed the following Committee on Reception:

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Hon. Robert McKnight, H. Gross, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Benjamin W. Morgan, Thomas Bingham, Hon. Thomas Sandless, Captain C. W. Batchelor, Thomas W. Davis, Hon. Joseph Walton, Joseph Ross, Edward Hosie, Hon. John H. Ewing, Hon. Wm. McCandless, Hon. D. Cooroll, Col. John H. Stewart, Alexander Murdoch, Josh J. Gillespie, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Hon. Wm. Lemmon, M. Bayne, James McGregor, David Aiken, Jr., Major J. A. Slagle, A. Cochran, Matthew Patterson, John F. Hunter, Wm. Gray, Col. Joseph Browne, M. W. Beltzhoover, R. M. Snodgrass, A. Fleming, S. Schoyer, Jr., R. J. Richardson, Charles B. McVay, Roland H. Smith, Christopher L. Magee, Joseph M. Gazzam, Wm. Coates, P. A. M. Barr, Capt. Wm. Daigleish, Thos. S. Bigelow, Thomas H. Hunter, Joseph H. Gray, Wm. K. McClintock, Maj. Jos. L. Bennett, Robert C. Totten, John Fleming, Henry Metzger, Wm. J. Friday, Simon Bevery, Thomas T. Hoasland, G. H. Atkinson, Jno. E. Parke, Jno. D. Moorhead, Jno. A. Myer, Edward F. Anderson, Thomas H. Philips, E. P. Jones, J. St. Clair Lowry, Jno. Bissell, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Jno. Matthews, James McIrier, James McDonald, Chas. P. Duff, Jno. McM. Mong, Wm. Eichbaum, Jno. Jones, Lawrence Gallagher, R. B. Dilworth, Richard V. Barron, William J. Diehl.

The above committees are requested to meet on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, in the Lincoln Club Rooms.

It is expected the demonstration during the President's stay in our city will be one entirely worthy of the occasion; that the streets will all turn out, the Fire Department parade, and a general ovation tendered him. An endeavor will also be made to have him arrive here in daylight, that the citizens may have an opportunity of interviewing him and tendering him their respects.

CAPTAIN BATCHELOR has in course of completion a pair of gates for the door leading to Division Headquarters in the Grey's armory, which is exceedingly handsome. On the plate is chased the words "Headquarters Eighteenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania." This is followed by a handsome piece of coiled glass containing the monogram "D. G." Then follows "Headquarters First Battalion, Second Brigade," and an appropriate design with the inscription "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." The entire design is very pretty and will be greatly admired.

THE SPIRITUALISTS have a way of disposing of departed sons and daughters of men sometimes truly deplorable. For instance, they insist that Henry J. Raymond, who paid the dear penalty of too much work, is yet editing a daily paper!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Patagonians regard as divinities all phenomenal children, and according to their belief it is a presage of great happiness for their families. As to those that are altogether deformed, or those whose constitution does not appear to fit them for the kind of life they would have to lead, they make way with them, either by breaking their limbs or smothering them. If the innocent little creature is considered worthy to live, it becomes from that instant the object of the whole love of its parents.

The La Crosse, Wis., *Democrat* reports "the water so low in the Mississippi river that steamboats have to keep whistling to keep cows out of the channel. Many Captains are having cow-catchers put on the bows."

The Detroit *Post* is authority for the statement that the shores of Lake Superior and upper Lake Michigan, will, it is said, soon become the residence of large numbers of Icelanders. Their frozen and chilly island presents as many antitheses and contradictions in nature as Australia itself. Though almost ribbed in by the ice, volcanoes rumble beneath its glacial surface. Springs of hot water boil, and bubble and spout into the air; sulphur pools glaze it with vast fields of brimstone; and the grandest, ruggedest scenery produced by the action of heat, to be seen anywhere in the world, appals and solemnizes the shivering Icelander.

It is noted as a remarkable coincidence that there steamships, the Baltic, the City of Brooklyn and the Wyoming, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, each having made the passage within nine days. With improvements in model and machinery, and the advantages of experience, there is reason to think that the time will continue to be shortened, and while it would be hazardous to predict that the passage will even be made within a week, yet stranger things have happened.

Attention is called to the fact that the phrase "too thin"—generally regarded as slang—has a very high authority. In Act 3tc, scene 2 of Henry VIII, the monarch returns, as a result of the fulsome adulation of the Bishop of Winchester:

"You were ever good at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. But know I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence
They are too thin and base to hide offenses."

In Philadelphia, to-day, two women exhibited a marvelous degree of superstition. They called at the police station and asked if there were any dead bodies at the Morgue. Learning there was one, that of a drowned man, she requested that privilege be given her to lay one of the man's hands upon her goitered neck, remarking at the same time she knew of a person who, by the hands of a dead man, had been relieved of the complaint. The request was granted, and the hand of the corpse was three times applied to the afflicted neck, and without further ceremony the females left for their homes.

During the past fiscal year of the United Order of American Mechanics, the following sums of money were received and paid out by the subordinate Councils throughout the country. Receipts from initiations and dues, $190,336 78; received for the widows and orphans fund, $24,267 61; paid for benefits and relief of members, $61,754 90; paid for relief of widows and orphans, $16,731 74. There is now in the Treasuries of the Councils $262,835 92, and in the widows and orphans fund, $54,547 88. It is also decided by resolution of the National Council that the Order shall participate in celebrating the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

The United States, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is just now filling a most beneficent position in the world. France has been devastated by the war, that drawing off so much labor from agriculture prevented also the proper cultivation of the fields in North Germany, and the same is true of Denmark. Consequently large orders are coming to the United States, the world's storehouse, for grain and flour to fill the deficit abroad, and from our abundance we are sending hundreds of shiploads to English, French and German ports.

The frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the "Old Ironsides," arrived at Philadelphia a few days since. This vessel was built in 1797, at Boston, and became famous in the early part of the war of 1812 in engagement with the British war ship Guerriere. For several years back she has been in use at Annapolis as a school ship, but her timbers becoming rotten, it was the Government's intention to send her to the old craft afloat for memories of the past, and have been sent to Philadelphia for rebuilding, and will be turned out a first-class screw frigate.

The Secretary of a Masonic Lodge in Rockingham, Va., was recently fined $50 by the court in court the book in which the minutes of the lodge are kept. He refused and was threatened with imprisonment for contempt. The Judge spoke in strong terms of the evil of the meeting of secret societies and orders that are liable to come in conflict with the law of the land, and expressed his intention of enforcing the law against all such proceedings. Finally, after a long and heated argument between the attorneys, they agreed to accept an attester copy of the minutes, and the Secretary was released.

A Hagerstown paper records a terrible case of glanders in a human being. A man named Martin, living near Wevertown, in Washington county, Md., accidentally got some of the virus from the nose or mouth of a glandered horse into a cut upon one of his thumbs, and a short time thereafter was taken with frightful pains, succeeded by fits of fever and prostration. Medical assistance was obtained, and, although every reasonable attention was given the man, he died in a most horrible manner some days or seven days after. In particular he became a mass of ulcers, and at the time of dissolution the flesh literally fell in pieces from the bones.

The profits of the milk business in Boston are said to be enormous. One contractor is stated to have realized $65,000 in a few years, and could now dispose of his contracts for $20,000 additional. Even the poor milkmen who drive from door to door in the gray of the morning, are compensated for cold fingers and blue noses by the handsome profits they make, $100 bonus per can being the price usually received by the party selling out his route. At this rate, a milkman selling one hundred cans would realize the round sum of $10,000.

PERSONAL.

On motion of Mr. Gazzam, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Joseph R. Lyon, Captain James B. Moore, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Fred M. Magee, W. C. Moreland. The Committee retired, and the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Chief Magistrate of the Republic, U. S. Grant, will visit us on his return to the National Capital, and has appointed a place to meet with us a short time to confer with the people, and visit our Municipal institutions, therefore

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh Councils have unanimously extended an invatition to accept the hospitality of Pittsburgh, and

WHEREAS, The Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the Burgesses of the several boroughs have united in a call for a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to participate in a fitting demonstration of welcome, therefore

Resolved, That we, citizens of the county, without respect of party, approve the action of our municipal authorities, and request the chairman of this meeting to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the reception.

Resolved, That the companies and regiments and commanding officers of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania National Guard, be requested to turn out, and that the Chief Engineers of the cities and boroughs be requested to provide apartments to take part in the demonstration.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as the Committee on Reception:

Hon. James S. Negley, Chairman,
Henry W. Oliver, Jr.,
Hon. Benjamin M. Howe,
B. F. Jones,
Josh J. Gillespie,
John H. Dalzell,
Hon. John. M. Kirkpatrick,
Hon. Thomas Sandless,
F. C. Negley, Esq.,
David M. Bruce,
Hon. Andrew Wilson,
Alexander Chambers,
Wm. Phillips,
Wm. K. Nimick,
Col. Wm. Phillips,
Alfred Slack,
John McDevitt,
Josiah Kuhn,
Hon. Thos. M. Marshall,
Hon. James Blackmore,
A. M. Brown,
Wm. Oden Hughart,
H. C. Bunn,
Hon. F. H. Collier,
Peter Haberman,
James H. Murray,
George B. Chalmers,
David Lowry,
J. G. Siebeneck,
John Mackin,
Charles A. Mathew,
Dr Addison Arthur,
Hon. Daniel P. Sterrett,
Daniel O'Neill,
J. G. Weldon,
John Bingham,
Hon Moses Hampton,
John P. Glass,
Benj W Morgan,

On motion of H. C. Elliott, Esq., the officers of the meeting were added to the Committee of Reception.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE MONDAY EVENING.

Immediately after the appointment of this committee, General Negley, chairman, issued the following call for a meeting:

The Committee on Reception appointed at the meeting on Friday evening will meet at the Mayor's office on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the arrangements for the reception of the President.

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Chairman.
H. W. OLIVER, JR., Secretary.
The meeting will be held in Council.

ACTION OF THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Lincoln Club met yesterday afternoon and appointed the following Committee on Reception:

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Hon. Robert McKnight, H. Gross, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Benjamin W. Morgan, Thomas Bingham, Hon. Thomas Sandless, Captain C. W. Batchelor, Thomas W. Davis, Hon. Joseph Walton, Joseph Ross, Edward Hosie, Hon. John H. Ewing, Hon. Wm. McCandless, Hon. D. Cooroll, Col. John H. Stewart, Alexander Murdoch, Josh J. Gillespie, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Hon. Wm. Lemmon, M. Bayne, James McGregor, David Aiken, Jr., Major J. A. Slagle, A. Cochran, Matthew Patterson, John F. Hunter, Wm. Gray, Col. Joseph Browne, M. W. Beltzhoover, R. M. Snodgrass, A. Fleming, S. Schoyer, Jr., R. J. Richardson, Charles B. McVay, Roland H. Smith, Christopher L. Magee, Joseph M. Gazzam, Wm. Coates, P. A. M. Barr, Capt. Wm. Daigleish, Thos. S. Bigelow, Thomas H. Hunter, Joseph H. Gray, Wm. K. McClintock, Maj. Jos. L. Bennett, Robert C. Totten, John Fleming, Henry Metzger, Wm. J. Friday, Simon Bevery, Thomas T. Hoasland, G. H. Atkinson, Jno. E. Parke, Jno. D. Moorhead, Jno. A. Myer, Edward F. Anderson, Thomas H. Philips, E. P. Jones, J. St. Clair Lowry, Jno. Bissell, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Jno. Matthews, James McIrier, James McDonald, Chas. P. Duff, Jno. McM. Mong, Wm. Eichbaum, Jno. Jones, Lawrence Gallagher, R. B. Dilworth, Richard V. Barron, William J. Diehl.

The above committees are requested to meet on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, in the Lincoln Club Rooms.

It is expected the demonstration during the President's stay in our city will be one entirely worthy of the occasion; that the streets will all turn out, the Fire Department parade, and a general ovation tendered him. An endeavor will also be made to have him arrive here in daylight, that the citizens may have an opportunity of interviewing him and tendering him their respects.

CAPTAIN BATCHELOR has in course of completion a pair of gates for the door leading to Division Headquarters in the Grey's armory, which is exceedingly handsome. On the plate is chased the words "Headquarters Eighteenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania." This is followed by a handsome piece of coiled glass containing the monogram "D. G." Then follows "Headquarters First Battalion, Second Brigade," and an appropriate design with the inscription "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." The entire design is very pretty and will be greatly admired.

THE SPIRITUALISTS have a way of disposing of departed sons and daughters of men sometimes truly deplorable. For instance, they insist that Henry J. Raymond, who paid the dear penalty of too much work, is yet editing a daily paper!

M. Thiers, the present ruler of France, will retire from active participation in the affairs of state to-morrow, with rent-free use of one ready furnished place of residence; the crown lands, with the palaces, mansions and castles upon them, will be held in perpetual trust for the benefit of the people of the State. The Republican will present a marked contrast to the Imperial court in the way of display and expenditure. Louis Napoleon, under circumstances, but especially the present, pure government and a costly court are incompatible.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh will be ordained on the fifth of next month as pasteress of the Unitarian Church, at Brooklyn. This will be the first instance of the ordination of a woman among the Unitarians.

The different railroad companies of Germany, not unmindful of their loyal obligations to the hero of the day, have clubbed together and presented Prince Bismarck with a car, in which he may move and live for a prince indeed, and in the midst of his imperial pursuits and without being brought in contact with the uncourtly multitude. The car is not merely a "palace car," but a royal moving residence, furnished in palatial style with all the modern and ancient conveniences of a princely mansion, including facilities for all the requirements of a manager of an agency, reading and writing as well as eating and sleeping. And what gives the traveling villa peculiar value is the fact that it is available anywhere and everywhere throughout the empire under a universal frank—all the railroad companies having agreed to transport it gratis over their lines.

A London letter says: "The friends of French Imperialism here give out that the Emperor Napoleon is really very poor. There is no doubt about the fact that if he is not poor he wishes to appear so. He has no private property, but lives in a house and a livery stablemain instead. The utmost economy is established at Chiselhurst. One who visits there assured me the other day that the Empress, before her departure for Spain, had to borrow a sovereign. She has gone to Spain to see after her private property there, and the Emperor proposes to spend the autumn on the Devonshire coast. He complains of his house at Chiselhurst as too expensive; but no business man believes in any private affairs, and have not help thinking sometimes of the wonderful change in his purse as well as in his social status.

Professor Agassiz is about setting out from Boston on a deep sea survey of the oceans bordering America. He has at his orders a new United States coast survey steamer, fitted for the purpose. She will carry a sounding apparatus capable of sounding at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, and the Professor intends making a zigzag course between the eastern coast of the United States and the deepest parts of the Atlantic as far as Cape Horn, and so up the western coast to San Francisco, dredging all the way. He anticipates a new revelation of the condition of animal life from those unknown depths.

The Coal Supply at Louisville.

The *Commercial* says: Lying below Portland are barges containing about 300,000 bushels of coal. They were towed down there in high water to wait for a Southern market; they cannot move at present for want of water. Another fleet is on its return to the National Capital, and has to proceed to that place empty with as a short time to confer with the people, and visit our Municipal institutions.

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh Councils have unanimously extended an invatition to accept the hospitality of Pittsbur

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

GENERAL GRANT, who was to have arrived in Pittsburgh to-day, it is now understood will do so on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. The arrangements for his reception, so far as they have been made, are given elsewhere in this paper.

WHAT is needed in New York is a vigorous head and hand among the office-holders commanding and working peace in the Republican party. MURPHY triumphed in the State Convention, but by a majority so meagre that the triumph possesses little moral value. There should have been no contest, and had there been no MURPHY in the Collector's office it is probable there would have been none; and so long as he remains in that office there can be neither peace nor success. By retaining him there the otherwise almost certain prospect of a Republican victory in the State will be thrown away. The question is, MURPHY or Victory!

THE Philadelphia *Post* says that what Pennsylvania needs is a "statesman." If we had one, what would we do with him? Is it probable that he would get into the Senate, the Cabinet, or rise even higher? It is perhaps difficult to locate the responsibility, but the fact seems to be that we do not prefer statesmen, or give those who might rise a chance to distinguish themselves. Our politics, as they are managed, do not invite the best ability. Even if they did, professional and business pursuits pay better, and we have come upon times when men must turn their attention to what will pay. With some, however, politics pay well, but the needed "statesman" would lack the arts whereby that kind of success is now achieved. Until the mass of the people give more attention to politics the "want" to which the *Post* refers will continue—a want it is to be observed, not confined to Pennsylvania.

IN referring the other day to Dr. HOWE's article on San Domingo, we cited his statement that a new treaty was contemplated, and that negotiations looking to the continued occupation of Samana Bay were on foot. The proposition, which emanates from Hayti, is, we believe, to place the peace of the island under the guarantee of the United States, conjointly with the principal European powers. This application is said to have been made in consequence of the refusal of President BAEZ to accept the mediation offered by the English Charge d'Affaires, to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between Hayti and San Domingo. BAEZ is reported as determined to wait during the specified two years for the ratification of the late treaty, believing that it will be accomplished within that period, while the British Envoy is trying to induce him to recede from this determination, and to come to some understanding with Hayti which will put a stop to all projects of annexation. This is probably the correct solution of Dr. HOWE's statement. Whatever steps are taken in the matter by the United States Government, however, the popular verdict whichhas been had upon the subject must be acquiesced in.

REFERRING to the COMMERCIAL's statement that the public service demanded that none but honest men should be appointed to office, or that if bad men chanced to creep into power they should, upon proof of their unworthiness, be instantly removed—the *Post* thinks it a most extraordinary thing that we should dare to be so outspoken, since in the instance under observation our remarks involved a certain reference to the President. The *Post*, and Democrats generally, totally misapprehend the position of the Republican party with respect to this and other questions of a similar nature. General GRANT is the President of the United States; elected, it is true, by the Republican party, who may or may not think proper to confer that honor upon him for a second term. But the President is not the Republican party. Neither—so far as we understand it—does he claim to be, and if he did the claim would be not one whit less absurd. And the *Post* ought by this time to have fully learned that the characteristic feature of true Republicanism is to dare to criticise where criticism seems necessary, to give praise where praise is due, and to try every man, whether President or postmaster, by the same moral tests. This, however, is so different from the practice of Democracy, that the wonder of the *Post* is hardly to be thought singular. Come now, neighbor, you have heard us; let us have the pleasure of hearing you, in turn. There is Tammany, you know.

> Speak, for thou long enough hast acted dummy.
> Thou hast a tongue; come, let us hear its tune.

COMMENTING on the refusal of the Tammany Board of Supervisors to empower the Citizens' Committee to send for persons and papers, the New York journals are beginning to ask, significantly, whether the investigation is to fail, and to intimate that if the Committee are obstructed in their labors, and prevented from dragging the Ring down, other means will be found for accomplishing the work and restoring peace and order to the city. There is not, in our judgment, the slightest probability that the Board will recede from its position. No malefactor can be expected to furnish his executioner with a rope to hang him. Evidence daily accumulates to show that, as the citizens intend to do their best, so the gang intend to do their worst. The attempt of their organ, the *Star*, to incite a riot, by appealing to the insurrectionary passions of the mob, and then publishing the addresses of the men who have been most active in the prosecution of the good work against the thieves, shows how reckless and desperate they are. The New York *Sun* charges upon authority that the inflammatory article in question was written by the direction, if not by the hand, of Judge HILTON, a prominent member of the Ring. If there be any such thing as justice in that city, this ermined ruffian should at once be arrested and indicted for his bloody plottings. For it is earnestly to be hoped that this contest between the people and their gorged plunderers, may be closed with the wisdom and prudence with which it was begun. But it is apparent that the point has nearly been reached beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. If the Committee of Seventy should be resolved into a committee of the whole it will not only be a stern day for Tammany, but for felons of every description, great or small.

THE complimentary letter recently sent to Senator CARL SCHURZ in the name of several hundred Confederate soldiers who were present at the delivery of his late political address in Nashville, is attracting marked attention, and undergoing a considerable amount of comment from the Republican press; a portion of which regards with suspicion alike the senders and the recipient, while another professes to see in the communication an evident purpose on the part of its signers to devote themselves to the work of restoring to order and security the now disordered and insecure Southern States. We prefer to believe that the latter is the case. It is true that Senator SCHURZ is not the only advocate of amnesty to the late rebels, for it should be remembered that the last National Republican Convention explicitly declared for the same policy, which indeed would have been adopted long before this, had not the outrages to which the loyal men of the South were subjected, appeared to render it necessary that their persecutors should be held in check. We are quite sure that the masses of the people are ready to meet more than half way any man or body of men who, whatever may have been their past conduct or principles, are now honestly desirous of binding up the wounds of the country, and helping it forward on a brave and honorable career. But it is the baldest hypocrisy for these Confederate soldiers, or the classes which they claim to represent, to whine about their own "mental and political bondage," so long as they refuse to tolerate mental and political freedom for others. We greet with the utmost welcome every evidence of returning loyalty and sanity on the part of those who have been so madly estranged, but they must recollect that the obligations of good will are reciprocal, and that the people of the country have had very grave cause to doubt the genuineness and sincerity of their desire for more fraternal relations. Every one of us is willing and anxious that the past should be buried out of sight. All that we demand is that the late rebels shall help to dig the grave, and not play the hyena afterwards.

BE WISE—GO SLOW.

The late monstrous developments in New York, realizing as they do the abuses to which great cities especially, so well described by JEFFERSON as "great *sores*," are exposed by long continued party domination, have sent out a tidal wave over the whole nation, which has drawn the attention of the people to this aspect of social and municipal life with a force that has had no previous example. It is not New York alone that has been complaining. The same condition of things precisely, to a greater or less extent, has furnished occasion for complaint in other cities, until the people have come, in some of them, to look upon their civic authorities as no better than so many thieves intent only on plunder, ingenious in the multiplication of jobs and ready to make merchandise of their votes whenever the opportunity occurs.

These things must have an end, of course, when they arrive at such a stage as to make them no longer tolerable, and leave no alternatives to the people but reform or ruin. And this is precisely the point that our great metropolis has reached.

But is it not well that we should improve the lesson which they teach, by looking into the economy of our own household, and endeavor to provide in advance against the possibility of any such condition of things amongst ourselves, by keeping a strict watch over our own servants, and preventing the lapse of the well-minded and honest by the removal of those temptations which the public neglect or indifference is always so sure to encourage?

Our own is an eminently Republican, as it has generally heretofore been a well governed city, and no doubt pre-eminently so, because the honest freeholder has always felt himself most secure under Republican rule. There have been occasional mistakes, of course, but they were only mistakes of judgment, which, though leaving deep scars behind them, have not resulted in death, and ought to have a value as lessons for the future almost equivalent to the direct pecuniary loss which they inflicted.

We have now entered, however, upon a new era—precisely, indeed, upon that stage of affairs in the life of any city, when corruption is most likely to insinuate itself into the administration of public affairs, and the struggle begins between the honest and industrious citizen who gives his attention to money-making, and turns over the business of politics to others who find their account in it because they have not much else to do, and a new and growing class of jobbers and adventurers, the mere parasites or fungi which riches generate, only to prey upon the life from which they draw their own nourishment. With the extension of boundaries, and the multiplication of law-makers, which is almost sure to result in deterioration; there come, of course, new wants, *imaginary* as well as real, and a multiplication of candidates for public employment, fertile in invention and always quick to see and to suggest the lavish use of money in every possible direction. And this is precisely the process by which the machinery of such great cities as New York have come to be ruin at last for the benefit of a particular class, of whom the mere ostensible public functionaries are but a fractional part, if they are indeed anything more than the pawns which others move upon the board, and from whom the only escape is revolution, if not something worse.

We make these remarks in view particularly of the present aspect of things at home, and the political results to which it tends and threatens in the end to lead. Thus far, we are happy to say, that no great harm has been done. It is not to be disguised, however, that there is a rapidly growing feeling of discontent and suspicion, on the part of thoughtful men, in regard to the apparent disposition on the part of the Councils to hurry this community into projects of expenditure, which are believed by many to be not only uncalled for, but far in advance of the corporate means, and full of danger to the future growth and industrial prospects of this, in many respects, greatly favored city. There are, for instance, the two leading enterprises of the Park and the Water Works, both undoubtedly involving a large outlay of money, when compared with the actual taxable resources of this city, and both looking of course, in the most favorable view, to an enormous increase of the burthens on property. On the merits of these questions fairly and honestly presented to the people, as we would like them to be, we do not now undertake to pass. Their solution must depend on a calm reference to the public resources as to both; and on *facts* in regard to the comparative or absolute necessity of the latter, with which we doubt people to be acquainted, and which it would be at least desirable to see more fully and satisfactorily disclosed. There is one point, however, on which all discreet and honest men ought to be agreed, and that is that there should be no undue *hurry*, and no one step taken in advance, except under the fullest light upon a question so momentous as to involve *not* only the credit, but almost the whole future of this community, and in which a false move may be attended with disaster so irreparable and unspeakable, as to make us shudder at the possible consequences of a darksome leap into a gulf that may prove unfathomable.

Of the first of these two projects already indorsed by the Councils, there has been enough said in our own columns to authorize a serious doubt whether there has not been something else involved than a consideration of the public interests—something indeed in the acts of Councilmen themselves that looks as though a New York career was darkening before us.

Of the other and greater question, is it unfair to say—and we put this to candid Councilmen themselves—that there has been much in its whole treatment to awaken suspicion and alarm among the people, and to produce a highly unfavorable impression in regard to themselves? Is it clear, for instance, that this great expenditure is a necessity? Report affirms that some of the very men who stand highest in their own confidence, say *outside* that it is not. Have they dealt with this question, as if it had been their own private venture? Have they made the necessary preliminary examinations, or have they *assumed* the necessity as a foregone conclusion of their own? Was it wise or prudent to insist on confining the expenditure to their own hands, and extending their power over it for years to come? Has it been usual to forestall and evade the appropriate legal action of the several councils by *joint* conventions in advance, and thus to pass enormous money bills like this without even knowing what they contained, and to hurry into elections under them before they had become laws? Has it ever been the practice heretofore to pass such bills at a *single session* without advice, and upon failure, to hurry the Councils back again in special session, on three or four days' notice, to put them through under whip and spur? Is there any case of so much magnitude wherein a more than doubtful power has been assumed and acted on? If these things are unusual—not to say indecent—what must the people think? Can Councils blame them if they are alarmed? Are they (the people) hurrying them, as some gentlemen there would have us believe? The fact, we think, is not so, or if it be, we at least have not been favored with the evidence of it.

Whence, then, comes all this pressure? Is there any fault to be found with those who think that it is from the *outside*—not from the people, but from men who want *jobs*, and know that public contracts are given out to favored parties, and always pay, because they furnish margins for poor work, under the confident assurance that it can be *made to pass?* How many founders, and pipe-layers, and stone masons, and bricklayers, and brick makers, and machinists, and land owners, &c., are there around the Council chambers, and at the ears of Councilmen, who feel that they can make a good thing out of it, even though the city perishes? Is it clear that their legions are not already marshalled, that are preordained to seize those spoils? We do not, of course, refer to anybody in particular. But are these not the beginnings—is not this the history of municipal extravagance and corruption, and ruin everywhere—and why should we be exempt from it? And is there not reason to fear that it is not the *urgency* of the people but a pressure of this sort that is driving the Councils, unconsciously perhaps to themselves, at the headlong speed upon which we have remarked? We venture to say that they will find, if they will take the trouble to inquire among their neighbors, that all the *hurry* is of the class we speak of, *or their own.*

What we say is prompted by no ill feeling toward the Councils. We want to think well of them, and want them so to act as to secure the confidence of all. We have an interest as public journalists in the good government of this city, which is as essential to its continued prosperity and development as are the great manufacturing interests on which it mainly depends. We have moreover another and a perhaps greater interest, because it is a *national* one, in its good government as Republicans. It has been always heretofore under Republican rule, because the people have felt that it was honest and wise, and that its policy as an American party was the only one that could ever develop its industry, or make it great. We cannot afford to lose this prestige. A blunder now in an affair of such magnitude as this may destroy it here. A suspicion of either recklessness or corruption will shake it to its foundations. Nor are we to expect that we shall be saved by the fact that Democratic newspapers are giving their own support to every doubtful measure, and cheering on our Councils in the career of extravagance, while Democratic councilmen are co-operating by their votes. They will divide the plunder, if any, while they are helping on in the work of demoralizing and destroying the party, but the *responsibility* is with *us*, and when retribution threatens they will be the first to open their throats with the cry of Republican misrule and extravagance.

We trust that what we have said will be taken in good part, as we intend it. There is a growing feeling throughout the country that a largely dominant political party is not a safe depository of municipal power, and if this feeling should reach Pittsburgh, as it can only do through an abuse of the public confidence, there is no party organization strong enough to meet it. A cry of *reform*, which shall result from a general conviction of the rascality of party leaders, will divide the community as in New York just now into two parties only—the knaves and the honest—the bloodsuckers and the victims—in which the victims will prove the masters, and the robbers will be tumbled from the places which they have misused. The proverb tells us that it is "lawful to be taught by an enemy." New York, which has in some respects been held up at times for imitation here, is a great teacher. Let us profit by her example. Whatever is to be done (and it is not for us to dictate), let it be done, for Heaven's sake, decently and slowly and well, upon the fullest conviction of its absolute necessity, and upon not the *guess* but the *assurance*, after a full financial inquiry, which, as we think, has not yet been made, that our resources are so entirely adequate to the work as to make it certain that it shall not unduly oppress our people or retard our growth.

SOME months ago the extraordinary career of Henry Meigs, the absconded defaulting banker of San Francisco, was pretty fully described by the press of the country generally. A copy of one of the journals which contained the story fell into the hands of Mrs. Jossiyn, a hard-working washerwoman in San Francisco. While Henry Meigs flourished in California Mrs. Jossiyn deposited with him $2,500, and when Meiggs and her money had vanished, the time in which a woman could lay up such money from the profits of her business had vanished also. But Mrs. Jossiyn washed on and kept her head above water. She learned from the newspaper how much money her old banker had made in South America in building railroads, and with a woman's trustful faith in human nature she embarked in the Panama steamer and sought the millionaire in his South American palace. She presented her bank book and told her tale. Meiggs listened, and when she had finished he coolly handed her a check for the amount of the deposit, with interest from its date to the time of payment. She then started on her return to California, arriving in San Francisco last week; and has probably by this time subscribed for the paper in which she read the news which led to her good fortune.

In relation the the approaching election, and especially in connection with an expression of opinion quoted in our issue of yesterday from the *Prefhelfs-Freund*, it may be worth while to cite the following sentence from the *Volksblatt* of Thursday:

"In local elections and elections for the Legislature, the question of enforced temperance is not a secondary or incidental question—as for example the *Prefhelfs-Freund* would have it believed—but a main question and a question of life for many thousands."

The text of the article of which the foregoing is the concluding sentence is a passage quoted from the *Dispatch*, in which that paper undertook to inform its readers what the Germans want. "All that the Germans would have," said the oracle, "is a local option law which permits them to decide whether spiritous drinks shall be sold or not." Concerning which utterance the *Volksblatt*, professing to know the public sentiment of the German *mind* on this question better than the *Dispatch*, affirms that the truth is precisely the reverse of what that paper alleges. And it goes on to say that the Germans are *en masse* hostile to each and every form of temperance legislation.

THE Baltimore *American*, remarking on the petroleum trade of that city, in connection with the Connellsville Railroad, says: "The refining capacity of Baltimore has been increased, during the present year, to about double what it was in 1870, while the exports of the refined article show an increase of 19,621 barrels, the exports of the present year being 44,325 barrels. We think these facts encouraging, and have no doubt that every month will show as favorable an increase as the above. When it is generally known by shipowners that petroleum freights can be obtained in this market, vessels from all parts of the world will be attracted here for an outward cargo, thereby not only increasing our exports but also our imports."

ONE of the humors of the Massachusetts Convention was a "terrible disclosure" by a wag, who caused to be distributed large numbers of a printed handbill, giving information of the discovery of a diabolical plot, in which Butler was to act as a veritable Guy Fawkes, and which in substance was that a mysterious box had been discovered in the coal hole at the Bay State House, with wires running to Washburn Hall, where Butler himself was to touch it off after all the anti-Butler delegates had gone to bed. Glycerine was to do the business for Loring, Rice and Washburn; and Butler was to walk over the dead bodies of their adherents.

REPORTS in the Government Departments show the singular fact, that while much progress has been made in bringing about improvements in the manufacture of most kinds of spirits, gin is produced to-day by the same method adopted years ago. The distillation of the pure article is principally carried on in Connecticut, and under the prescribed formula used over a half a century ago in Holland. A vast quantity of an article called gin, however, is made from highwines or whisky, flavored with Juniper berries and then put on the market and sold as "Pure Holland Gin."

THE recent remarkable phenomena in Orange county, Florida, so graphically described by one Sturges, the Charleston *Courier* says was nothing more than the work of an overwrought imagination superinduced by a condition of the brain under the stimulating effect of Orange county rum, and the operating motion of the iron tops were the result of rapid bogging, impressing the idea that the earth and waters were rapidly revolving.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a full medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistence. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far West and on the steaming alluvial of the Southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, *i. e.*, before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of foresight. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL.
The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.
The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
The Thirty-fifth year will begin on TUESDAY, October 3, 1871.
For admission or information address the Principal at Burlington, N. J. ms

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.
Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market, (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
SPLENDID STOCK
NEW STYLES JEWELRY,
A very large assortment at LOWEST PRICES.
ORR'S,
114 FEDERAL ST., COR. PARK WAY,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as the firm of R. & A. CARSON, at 342 Penn street, city of Allegheny, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be settled as well as made by ROBERT CARSON, who (having purchased the entire interest of Alexander Carson), will continue business at the old stand.
ROBERT CARSON,
ALEX. CARSON.
Allegheny City, September 27, 1871.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF R. & A. CARSON, I cordially recommend all my friends to continue their patronage to my late partner.
ALEXANDER CARSON.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals for Grading and Curbing Collins avenue, from Penn avenue to Hoerner street, will be received at the office of D. R. COAN & SON until WEDNESDAY, October 4th. Also, for Paving the same. Specifications can be seen at the above office.
A. MOHLER,
D. R. COAN,
J. PARKER,
R. D. BEATTY,
J. GANSTER.

THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes
AND
RUBBERS,
Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Low est Cash Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save 15 PER CENT. by buying here.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reasons to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅝ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, September 29, 1871.

There was a fair inquiry for money in this market to-day, coming from parties representing regular business interests, but there is little or no speculative demand. Indeed, there is little or no speculation going on in this community that requires a heavy demand for money; since the great oil ring operations, there is no courage in the community of a similar enterprise, and trade in the various departments here is left to its natural course, which gives a healthy tone to the markets. Since this heavy purchases of government bonds by the Treasury last Wednesday, prices have advanced, and a firmer tone prevails. The temper of the New York money market is improved, and there is assurances that an easier condition will be maintained.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1863	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Gold	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅞
United States 6s of 1881	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 10-40s	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	92½
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	114⅛

—The London *Times* of the 15th inst. says: "A small portion of the gold withdrawals from the bank to-day is understood to have been for transmission to New York, although, in the present even position of the rate of exchange between the two countries, some amounts continue to reach us from that side. This state of affairs seems likely to continue for a week or two, since it is said that orders have been received from New York for further shipments, but it be made before, while, on the other hand, it is doubtful if the supply of bills on London in that city will be such as to permit of the shipment hither of moderate balances of specie. The cause of the demand for gold from New York is not clear. Now it is believed to have consisted in a rather large operation of a temporary character, which is now understood to have been almost completed."

—The following is the comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending September 26 and since January 1:

	1870.	1871.
For the week..	$3,805,082	$3,364,536
Prev. reported	127,573,292	109,962,503
Since Jan. 2	$131,630,284	$133,726,999
Price of gold	113¾	114⅜

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 29, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4 P. M.
C. & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92	92½
Do. Scrip	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	113½	114¼	114	114	114¼	114⅝
Harlem				121		
Mich. Cent				106		
Lake Shore	106½	106½	106½	106¼	106½	106½
Illinois Cent				135½		
Clev. & Pitts	92¾	93	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
C. & N. W	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do. pref	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91	91¼
Rock Island	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Do. pref	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Tol. & Wabash	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Do. pref				85		
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	99¾
Ohio & Miss	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43
Chic. & Alton				118½		
Do. pref				124		
N. J. Central				112¾		
Canton				66		
W. U. Tel	51¾	51¾	51¾	52	52	52⅛
Pacific Mail				36¾		
Adams Ex				68		
Wells F. Ex				49		
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114	114⅛	114⅛

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The little doing in governments in this market is the exchanging of the bonds of last year for the new issue. Many who change the parties who have subscribed for the new loan put themselves in condition, by possession of the called in bonds, to meet the subscriptions as they are called on, independent of the gold market, and the party who gets 1867 bonds has the advantage of a per cent. bond that has run for several years before the Government will be in condition to call it in for payment. Thus both parties are privileged.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Catawissa preferred	48
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	114¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—There have been some slight changes in the markets since our last report, which will be found duly noted below. The market meets the expectations of the most sanguine, and the volume of trade daily increases. Groceries—There is an increased demand for all goods in this line, and we should say that some of our heaviest dealers, whom we might name, but do not, as their names often appear in our advertising columns, ought to be satisfied with the large trade they are now doing. We congratulate them on their well earned success, as well as the city in general on the fact that it contains merchants who are determined to give Pittsburgh the prominence it deserves as a commercial point. In fact we must again, as we have frequently had occasion to do before, express our surprise that Western merchants should be so slow in finding out that they can save money by purchasing here instead of Eastern cities, to say nothing of the advantages of receiving their goods in a much shorter space of time, and in doing away with the necessity of carrying large stocks of goods. In this connection we may add that dealers from the country are daily arriving and are free purchasers. Below we give a carefully corrected report of the market. The prices are wholesale, except otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Receipts 1,132 bbls. The market is more active, and we are reported sales of choice $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bbl ordinary $1 50@2 25.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ⅌ ton, $8 50.

ASHES.—Common at 4@4½c per lb; 1st at 4¼@4¾c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c per lb.

BEANS.—Choice white are in demand and sell readily at quotations, $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bush being the ruling rates.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts as follows: bacon—pieces 3,700; tierces 97. Prices continue extremely firm, and the indications are for a further advance evening. Dealers report a fair trade demand at the following figures: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 17½@17¾c; Cincinnati sugar-cured shoulders 13c; plain shoulders 12½@12¾c; ribbed sides 16¾c; clear sides 16¾c; breakfast bacon 17@17½c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 16c; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 15¾@16c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in tierces, 14½@15c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 15½@16c.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.—There is a fair demand for canned fruits, oysters, vegetables, etc. The following are the wholesale rates. The usual advance from first stores:

	⅌ doz.		⅌ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs..	2 00@2 75	Plums, 2 lbs..	$ 2 00
Peaches, 3 lbs..	3 00@3 25	Pine apples	2 50
Peaches, 2 lbs 1 25@1 90		Lima beans, 2 lbs	2 50
Tomatoes, 2 lbs 1 10@1 25		String beans, 2 lbs	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs 2 10@2 25		Succotash, 2 lbs	2 50
Green corn, 2 lbs 2 25@2 50		Succotash, 2 lbs	2 50
Green peas, 2 lbs	2 60	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Strawberries, 2 lbs	3 50	Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 25
Blackb'r's, 2 lbs	2 50	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	3 50	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 50
Whortleb's, 2 lbs	2 50	Spiced oys, 2 lbs	2 50
2 lb. pine apples	3 50	Spiced oys, 2 lbs	2 50
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Pickled oys, qt	1 75
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00	Dr by peach, qt 4 00@4 50	

DRIED FRUITS.—The demand is light. Peaches—quarters 08@09c; prime halves 9c; apples not quotable; blackberries 12@13c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX.—The demand has slightly increased, and we are reported sales at 25@26c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING POWDER.—Bagger, 4-lb cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; Bagger, 8-lb cans ⅌ doz, $2 00 ⅌ per doz.

BROOMS.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per dozen.

BUTTER.—Receipts almost out of sight. The demand for choice table is still active, and we quote sales at the following rates, with a short supply. We quote sales at the following figures: choice table 26@28c ⅌ lb; common to fine 23@26c ⅌ lb; some extra choice lots sold up to 28@29c ⅌ lb.

CRANBERRIES.—The arrivals are on the increase; sales are made at $10@11 ⅌ barrel for new western.

CHEESE.—Reserve's Pyramid Hydraulic, $ 50@3 75; Collard's Gothic, $ 25; Rosendale, $ 00@4 50; Calcined Johnson, $ 25; Rosendale, $ 00@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

CANDLES.—Star, full weight, 12c; short do 17c; mould 12c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE.—Receipts 622 boxes; prices have again advanced, and we now quote as follows: New York advanced; and we now quote as follows: Ohio Factory Goshen 13@14c; Ohio Factory 11½@12½c; Dairy 11@12c.

CANNED OIL.—There has been an advance in prices, and we are reported sales of standard brands at 24c ⅌ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00, and Philadelphia $6 50.

FEED.—The stock is light and prices have advanced to 28@30c for fresh.

FLOUR.—The receipts amount to 1,709 barrels. Prices are firm with a moderate tendency upwards. The following are the ruling rates of the market in mills and stores: National Mills (white wheat) $7 85; Pan Handle (Southern amber) $7 25; Morning Glory (red winter wheat) $6 85; rye flour $5 00. Stores—Choice brands of western, $7 25 ⅌ bbl; good, $7 00; Minnesota, $6 00; Wisconsin, $6 75. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours foot up 1,181 bbls.

GROCERIES.—We have to note an advance in coffees of ¼c Eastward, but as yet Pittsburgh dealers have not made a corresponding advance, but in fact are selling them at less than they can be bought for by the cargo. In the line of teas there has also been an advance of from 5@10c in the Eastern cities; and in the language of a prominent tea merchant of New York, the trade may expect a very high market for all grades of teas. We do not alter our quotations, which are to-day as follows:

Coffees—Fancy 21c; strictly prime 19½@20½c; prime 19@19½c; good 18¼@18¾c; fair 17½@17¾c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 60c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 30; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@70c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12¼c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¾c; prime 10¾@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68@70c; choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¾@8¾c.

Syrups—Hanvenier & Kinder 75c; white sugar 60c; silver drips 60@63c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, coan, oats, barley and rye for the past forty-eight hours:

Corn sacks	740	Wheat sacks	2,098
Barley sacks	156	Rye sacks	920
Oats sacks	4,332		

We could note a tendency in the way of sales at the Grain and Produce Exchange. As will be seen above, the receipts of wheat have increased, but although prices are not quotably higher, they are very firm and tend upward. We are reported a sale of one car load of prime red at $1 32@1 35; fresh lots No 1 2@3c better. The figures at which wheat is quoted in Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati induce holders of wheat to seek those markets rather than ship to Pittsburgh. Oats—The demand continues fair, with sales of black at 40@42c ⅌ bushel; mixed 42@44c; prime white 44@45c by the car. Corn—The demand is active and increasing, though there has been no advance in prices. We quote mixed shelled, per car load, at 65@66c per bushel; yellow 66c. Rye is held firmly at 80@85c. The receipts are light and the demand active. Barley—No. 1 spring is worth 80@82c ⅌ bush; fall 83@90c. Prices tend upward.

HAY.—Sales on wharf and track at $22@25 per ton for baled.

HOPS.—New 71@ 65c ⅌ lb; old 70@75c.

HIDES.—Receipts light and steady at 5@7c.

HIDES.—Green salted 10½@11¾c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY.—There is a better demand, and sales are made in regular way at 25@30c ⅌ lb.

IRON.—Rough Kentucky fetches $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½@ 13c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 72@75c; No. 2 do. Cincinnati do. 65@70c; extra No. 1, 80@85c; No 2 60@65c per gallon.

LIQUORS.—Market still overstocked and prices dull; sales peach brandy at 60@65c ⅌ bushel; Jersey sweets $2 50@$4 00 per barrel; Baltimore $3 00@6 00.

ONIONS.—The demand is improving; sales at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ⅌ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $1 80@1 90.

POULTRY.—Market overstocked and prices are lower. We quote spring chickens 30@35c ⅌ lb.

PEACHES.—Prime, for preserving are scarce, and find ready sale. Sales at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bush.

APPLES.—There has been a still further advance and we quote a prime article at $5 00@6 00 ⅌ bbl.

CIDER.—Prime fresh sweet cider $5 50@7 00 per barrel.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@14c ⅌ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, mannin, 12@13c.

RAGS.—Prices are unchanged and demand moderate. Sales at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ⅌ 3 cans $1 50; ⅌ 6 $3 00; 1 ⅌ 6 $6 00 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS.—The demand for timothy seed is active, with sales at $3 25@3 50; clover $4 00; flax $1 80 ⅌ bush.

SUMAC.—Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9¼c; country 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

WILLOWS.—There is an improved demand. We are reported sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 90c; common rectified 90c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 15 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 10@$3 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 30, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market remains in fact like as if dealers had absented themselves. The result is we have nothing new for the information of our readers. It certainly seems strange that dealers don't settle their little misunderstanding and open up the market; we would like to report sales of a few thousand barrels just by way of variety.

CRUDE.

We continue to give the nominal rates as follows: Spot 12c; S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O. all year 12½c; Tarkers $4 65; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City $5 05 ⅌ bbl.

REFINED.

The dullness that has ruled for some time continues. We quote nominally for the various deliveries: Spot 23½c; October 24¼c; November 24½c. The rates are for oil delivered in the East.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—The market continues without change. Crude, 12c; refined, 23½c. Shipments. Available spot oil is far from superabundant, and holders are firm in their demands. The following are the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, T. P. Co.'s spot	$4 87½
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	4 87½
750 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless, spot	4 80
1,000 bbls spot, 42 gravity	4 92½
1,000 bbls spot, 42 gravity	4 92½
1,000 bbls 47 gravity, spot	4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, 47 gravity, regular,	4 82½
2,000 bbls 47 gravity, spot	4 85
2,000 bbls 47 gravity	4 87½
700 bbls 47 gravity, spot	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot	5 02½
1,000 bbls 47 gravity, 60 days	5 05
1,000 bbls 46½ gravity spot	5 07½
1,000 bbls S., 60 days	5 00

NEW YORK, September 29, closing of 28th.—There is a quiet sale for crude in bulk. We quote at 14½c. The following order from Europe at 15½, refined more in buyers favor; we quote at 24c; sales of 1,500 barrels that refined are selling at 24½c. Crude may be quoted at 23¾@23¾c. Philadelphia delivery was very large at the opening, with sellers at 23½c with a return, but declining ½c, and closed more confident at 23½c. Sales of 1,000 bbls September at 23½c; with a return; 250 bbls at 23½c; with a return of ½c. Pittsburgh delivery sold at 24c; 500 bbls each month, from October to December, at 24¼c; with a return.

OIL CITY, September 29.—Market firm; ordinary on lower road held at 4 94@4 98; 47 gravity; at Oil City held at $5 05, $5 02½ and $5.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 29.—The market is quiet at 24 70@4 80.

ROUSEVILLE, September 29.—Market quiet, with but little inquiry at 24 70@4 80.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—Market quiet and firm; we quote nominally at 24 67½. No disposition for concessions by holders.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Market steady: S. W. G., 46@46½c; September 24¾@24⅞c; October 24¾@24⅞c; last half 24½@24¾c; cases 25c; crude 13½@ 14c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, September 29.—Market dull and nothing doing. Oil 90 cents and $1 05 ⅌ bbl.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Market dull and quiet; spot nominally 24@24¼c; crude nominally 14½c. No sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 29.—Market quiet and firm at 24 95.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 29.—Market quiet and firm at 24 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 29.—Market quiet and firm at 24 80@4 85, sellers asking $4 90, without buyers.

OIL CITY, September 29.—Market firm and quiet on lower creek at 24 80 to $4 85; Oil City $5 to $5 05. Lantcreek sold for 4 80@4 85; Oil City $5 05@5 02½

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

A Monster Railway Project.

Ravages of the Cattle Plague in Great Britain.

A Grand Railroad Scheme.

The London *Times* of the 19th says: Another attempt to solve the problem of direct railway communication between England and India has just been made by William Lowe and George Thomas, of Wrexham and Cardiff, by a proposal to make use of the existing lines of railway, and of the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Trieste, and thence to construct a railroad through the Austrian Empire and Asiatic Turkey, Persia and Beloochistan to Kurrachee and onwards to Bombay. The distance will be over 5,000 miles by rail. It is believed the whole distance could be accomplished in from six to seven days. The highest estimated cost of the undertaking is in round numbers forty-one millions sterling, and the estimated cost per mile ranges from £8,000 to £12,000 in different localities.

Cattle Plague in Great Britain.

The London *Telegraph*, of the 19th, says editorially: There is no longer much room to doubt that to the misfortune of a deficient harvest will be added the disaster of a cattle plague. The foot and mouth disease is spreading among the horned stock of the three kingdoms with deplorable rapidity. Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire are the three English counties chiefly affected, and it is known with almost absolute certainty that the present outbreak first made its head in the Market. Northamptonshire reports this week one hundred and eighty-three farms attacked, as against eighty-two last week. There are 81 infected in Cambridgeshire. Leicestershire sends word that the pest is spreading fast. Worcestershire announces that in thirteen districts there have been 1,345 animals attacked, and out of that number only sixty-one recovered. Yorkshire is implicated in the mischief, which has spread beyond the border so far north as Berthshire, though the type appears milder in the north. To give a clearer idea of its ravages, we need only cite the report from one district. It is that of Preston, where down to Saturday last the number of cattle attacked was 2,464. According to official returns the foot and mouth disease exists in seventy-three British counties, including more than 4,800 centers of the epizootic complaint. The number of animals suffering is set down at twenty-five thousand, but the pest involves sheep and swine as well as horned stock, and the loss is probably far greater than the figures represent, especially as so many instances are concerned. Further, the disease has spread to Ireland, and many outbreaks have arisen from contact with Irish beasts reported into the western markets. Besides this disease, which most attracts attention, another is prevalent, pleuro-pneumonia. This deadly malady ravages our herds in thirty-one counties of England and thirteen of Scotland. It is doing a certain degree of damage in Ireland, and after the hundred centers of the disease are reckoned, with probably four or five hundred separate cases.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Hon. George S. Boutwell at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 28.—A large audience assembled at the Rink to-night to listen to the speech of Mr. Boutwell, five thousand people being present. Judge Andrews introduced Mr. Boutwell to the audience, who commenced by saying that he spoke last evening at Cincinnati on the financial condition of the country. To-night he asked attention to the other topics. I said last evening that we were brought face to face with a policy which might be stated in three propositions. The third proposition is that said city, and to-night he proposed to consider the other two: First, the Democratic party does not accept the Constitutional amendments as right in themselves, although, as we affirm, they are the only national guaranty for the principles on which the war was prosecuted and the only security for the rights of four millions of human beings emancipated by the 1st of January, 1865; second, the Democratic party proposes to annul the banking system and to substitute from the latter system the quality of protection wherever it can be found, and this without regard to the effect upon the business and prosperity of the country. These propositions are drawn from the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention of Ohio at its last session, and although the Democratic party of the country cannot be made responsible for them, they are so far in accord with the views of the party that it may safely be assumed that they express the opinions of the mass of the voters attached to that organization. As the bases of what he proposed to say upon this subject, he read the first and fifth resolutions. Two facts are clear—first, that the Convention denounces the means by which the amendments were adopted; and second, that the amendments are dependent for their efficiency upon the legislation of Congress. In one particular only does the Convention express its approval of what is contained in the amendments, and that exception is found in the sixth resolution, in which they advise universal amnesty under the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Boutwell then proceeded to discuss these propositions at great length, clearly showing the double dealing of the Democracy, and the insincerity of their so-called "new departure."

The Anti-Tammany Delegation.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The different anti-Tammany organizations held a conference by committees this evening, and agreed upon delegates to the State Convention, at Rochester. Among them are Charles O'Conner, Chas. Spencer, Attorney-General, Augustus Schell, Thomas A. Ledwith, John C. Havemeyer, Benjamin Wood, Oliver Charlick, John W. Chandler and Marcus Otterbourg.

TAMMANY.

Three Ringmen Against Paying the Park Laborers—Draft Rioters Preparing to Break Up the Workingmen's Meeting.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1871.

DON'T WANT TO PAY THE LABORERS.

Tweed, Sweeney and Hall have agreed to meet with Deputy Comptroller Green to devise means to raise funds to pay the park laborers, and it is probable that all work on the parks will soon be resumed.

DRAFT RIOTERS TO THE FRONT.

It is stated on good authority this evening that men are being figured prominently in the riots of to-night will be at the mass meeting of laborers to-morrow evening, and that one Burke, who was a leader of the draft riots, will also be present for the purpose of creating trouble if possible.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1871.

AN OHIO PATENT CASE.

Arguments were heard to-day by General Duncan, acting Commissioner of Patents, in the interference case of *Richard A. Jackson*, of Akron, Ohio, and *Byron W. Nichols*, of Canton, Ohio, both applicants for a patent for a process of converting iron into steel.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Four members of the Cabinet are now in Washington—Secretaries Belknap, Robeson, Delano, and Postmaster General Creswell.

General Sherman will leave Sunday night for St. Louis, on private business.

Among the recent army promotions are the following: To be Colonel, Robert S. Granger; to be Lieutenant Colonel, James Van Voast; to be Majors, William H. Brown and Edwin C. Mason.

THE CHIEF BIGAMIST.

Comfortable Military Quarters Ready for Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, September 22.—General De Trobriand, commanding Camp Douglass, has prepared the most comfortable accommodations for Brigham Young at his own headquarters, in anticipation of his arrest, and in order to confine the Chief Saint close. The high Mormons are exultingly confident that *Brigham* will overcome the charges against him. No trouble is anticipated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Six deaths from yellow fever in Charleston during forty-eight hours ending last evening.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be closed next Saturday evening. The exhibition next year will open on the 7th of September and close on the 6th of October.

A negro child, aged two years, was burned to death at Louisville last night. The mother was arrested on a charge of setting fire to the house for the purpose of burning the house and child.

Moses Saunders, a workman on the Cincinnati and Newport Railway bridge, was knocked off the top of the bridge, and fell one hundred and twenty feet. He is dead.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, September 30, 1871.

Abel John H., Easton, Pa.....2
Black G. A., Confluence, Pa.....2
Cameron Angus, Philadelphia, Pa.....2
Cooper George W., New York, N. Y.....2
Davis Sewing Machine Co., Watertown, N. Y.....2
Fleming J. E., Franklin, Pa.....2
Horshland & Templeton, Brady's Bend, Pa.....3
Howen David, Braddock's Fields.....2
McClure Matthew, New Hope Church, Pa.....2
McClure, Richard, New Hope Church, Pa.....2
McGrigor, Wm., Johnstown, Pa.....2
Pitcairn, Ann, Allegheny City, Pa.....2
Patton, M. D., Kittanning, Pa.....2
Reed & Barton, New York.....2
Regin, Welch & Co., Cadiz, Ohio.....2
Steel, J. Dutton, Pottstown, Pa.....2
Squires, Messrs., of Spinning Bank, Defiance, O.....2
Searle, Hettie, Winsport, Pa.....2
Steele, Lucy A., Cambridgeport, Mass.....2
Seigler & Miller, Wellsville, Ohio.....2

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, September 29, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r.	Change in 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of weather.	Weather, approx.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.29	.05	47		N. W.	6	Cl'd	0
Cairo	30.42	.01	72	3	S.	4	Cl'd	0
Chicago, Ill.	30.42	.01	52	2	S. E.	8	Cl'd	0
Cincinnati, O.	30.42	.04	59	3	S. W.	4	Cl'd	0
Cleveland, O.	30.37		53		S. W.	4	Cl'd	0
Davenport, Iowa	30.42		52		S. W.	5	Cl'd	0
Detroit, Mich.	30.37	.06	52		S.	7	Cl'd	0
Louisville	30.42	.01	58	1	W.	4	Cl'd	0
Memphis, Tenn.	30.34	.07	73		S. W.	7	R.	10
Nashville, Tenn.	30.39	.06	69	1		5	Cl'd	0
New Orleans, La.	30.29	.06	79				Cl'd	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.32	.04	53	1	N. E.	10	Cl'd	0
Shreveport, La.	30.06	.12	62	3	N. W.	4	Cl'd	0
St. Louis, Mo.	30.40	.02	62	1	S. E.	4	Cl'd	0
St. Paul,	30.36	.01	53	1	S. E.	4	Cl'd	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.40	.05	59	2	N. E.	14	Cl'd	0

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

An Unfortunate Larcenist.

James Henderson was brought before Mayor Brush yesterday and committed for a trial upon a charge of larceny preferred by William Andrews. The prosecutor alleges that defendant stole from his room in his boarding house a pair of pantaloons of the value of fifteen dollars. He was unable to find any trace of the missing garment until he found a pawn ticket which Henderson lost during a spree. The pants were recovered and the accused arrested and committed as stated.

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Allegheny county has appointed the following Committees:

Executive Committee—James R. Clark, Chairman; M. J. McGrain, F. H. Eggers.

Committee on Ethics—Joseph Able, Chairman; John T. McKeehan, M. Snyder.

The latter Committee will report at the next regular meeting of the Association.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

Only One Day Left for Registering.

Our Republican friends throughout the two cities and vicinity should remember that to-day is the last day for registration of voters. Let every voter who has any doubt on the subject go personally to the Assessor of his district and *see that his name is on the list*. Neglect of this precaution may lose many votes on election day. Below we give the names and residences of the Assessors in the wards of the two cities, and the adjoining boroughs, so far as we have been enabled to obtain them:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Gracey, Second avenue and Liberty street.

Second ward—James Black, 164 Fourth avenue.

Third ward—John Ochse, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street.

Fourth ward—A. P. Thompson, No. 9, Ninth street.

Fifth ward—Andrew B. Hayden, Grant street near Seventh.

Sixth ward—Alderman Thomas, 154 Fifth avenue.

Seventh ward—William Logan, No. 112 Wylie avenue.

Eighth ward—Alex. Scanor, 77 Franklin street.

Ninth ward—Jacob Shaw.

Tenth ward—Alderman Rudolph Koenig.

Eleventh ward—John Crawford, 232 Bedford avenue.

Twelfth ward—John L. Normine, No. 1082 Penn street.

Thirteenth ward—Robert Inder, Minersville and Center avenue.

Fourteenth ward—Wm. Harrison, Charlotte street.

Fifteenth ward—Alderman Wm. Jancy.

Sixteenth ward—John Robb.

Seventeenth ward—James T. McClure, Butler and Forty-second streets.

Eighteenth ward—J. P. Wilson, Jr.

Nineteenth ward—John D. Roreland, Ross street.

Twentieth ward—W. B. Reynolds.

Twenty-first ward——Almond Wright.

Twenty-second ward—John Alderson, farmer, Squirrel Hill.

Twenty-third ward—Wm. McClure.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. G. Lyon, No. 267 Rebecca street.

Second ward—John Snively, residence No. 53 Beech street; office No. 40 North Diamond.

Third ward—R. R. Ray, 23 Boyle street.

Fourth ward—James Graham, 302 Robinson street.

Fifth ward—John M. Kennedy.

Sixth ward—Charles Pugh, 42 Beaver avenue.

Seventh ward—Joseph Lohnz, Sr., Troy Hill.

Eighth ward—David Crow, Duquesne borough, on the West Penn railroad, first house above the run.

Ninth ward—Joseph Cullman.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Birmingham—P. N. Peacock.

East Birmingham—John N. Jarrett, 1087 Wharton street.

Ormsby—Geo. Geyer, corner Sarah and Union streets.

Allentown——Couch.

St. Clair—Louis Fritz, Brownsville Road.

South Pittsburgh—Wm. Goll.

Monongahela—Thomas Rossiter.

West Pittsburgh—Joseph Rodgers.

Mt. Washington—George Chivers.

Temperanceville—W. J. Taylor.

Union Borough—J. Martin.

Millvale—Andrew M. F. Johnson.

Bellevue—J. J. Shockrass.

Sharpsburg—Thomas McGiven.

Etna—Henry Ochse.

Sewickley—R. M. Irwin.

McKeesport—A. L. Brown.

Braddocks—Samuel Guthrie, Philip Sharrah.

Turtle Creek—James Cull.

Lower St. Clair—A. Keller.

McClure Township—P. J. Molany.

Wilkins Township—William Swisshelm.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court, Judge Sterrett—General A. L. Pearson, District Attorney.

The eight boys, charged with malicious mischief on oath of John Baner, in smashing a wagon bed, were acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Samuel L. Peden, charged with perjury, on oath of Eli Wykoff, was acquitted, and the costs divided between the parties.

Ellen Montgomery, Fourteenth ward, plead guilty to selling liquor without license, September 22, 1871. Sentence deferred.

Wm. Krehan, of North Fayette township plead guilty of selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory act of 1870, and without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Edward Nau, charged with assault and battery on Philip Spegel, was acquitted, and the prosecutor held for costs.

Martin Shafer, who had been convicted on the 19th of September for the larceny of a set of harness, the property of Henry Gimber, but awarded a new trial, had a second hearing yesterday before a jury and was acquitted.

The Court will meet this morning at nine o'clock, for the disposition of surety and abandoned cases, and for passing sentence upon those under conviction.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Stewart A. Moore *vs.* Jas. A. Woods, the jury found for the plaintiff's $279 96. Motion for new trial by defendants.

Frank Hislage *vs.* Adam Ball; action in book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $138 12.

Henry C. Fry, Trustee for use of Minerva Everson *vs.* Richard Everson; action to recover for breach of contract. It seems that Richard Everson and Mrs. Minerva Everson, husband and wife, had agreed to separate. According to agreement Everson was to take a certain amount of furniture from the house where they had lived, and to pay his wife a certain annuity. It is claimed that Mr. Everson did not come up to his part of the contract. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $277 86.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of M. Donehue *vs.* The Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company—action to recover damages for injuries sustained—the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $2,216 66. Little son of the plaintiff, after getting on a car of the company, was knocked off by the conductor, as was alleged, and falling upon the track had two of his toes cut off. The evidence showed that the bow had money to pay his fare, whether the conductor suggested the question was a stout ride. The defense alleged that the was not pushed off, but fell of himself.

Jacob Stevenson, John Trimble et al., executors of Benj. Trimble, deceased. Action to recover for which, it is said an agreement was made for plaintiffs, $302 22.

Jury trials were adjourned in this Court until Monday, October 9th, as the Supreme Court meets on next Monday.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

A Band of Disgusted Colored Men.

For two or three days past we have had in our midst a troupe of singers known as the "Georgia Slave Troupe," composed of colored men entirely. When the agent of the troupe arrived in our city some time since, he visited several of our hotels and endeavored to make arrangements for boarding his company during its stay, but could not get any of the hotel proprietors to receive them. The general excuse made to the agents was that all the rooms were occupied." The Robinson House, we are told, was the only one where the "no room" story really belonged. In justice to the Monongahela House, we would state, that Mr. Hicks, the manager, did not apply there, as he anticipated a refusal.

Eventually Mr. Hicks and one or two members secured quarters at the St. Clair Hotel, while the rest of the company were distributed about in "colored boarding houses."

This is a fair question on the manner in which the people of our city adopt the principles of the Civil Rights bill. The company of colored men, we are informed, were in great glee when they learned that they were to visit Pittsburgh, which they had learned to believe the banner county of Republicanism, but their disappointment is great. The "slave troupe" has visited the principal cities of Europe and America, yet the proprietor states that his company was never snubbed as it has been in Pittsburgh. Mr. Hicks and his troupe are a unit in opposition to the present order of things, and don't put as much faith in the supposed equality of races as they did immediately after the passage of the civil rights bill.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Mass Meeting in Wilkinsburg.

A large and exceedingly spirited meeting of Republicans was held in Wilkinsburg, last evening, in front of the hotel of Mr. Eli Wykoff. The Great Western Band, from this city, was in attendance, and discoursed some excellent music.

The meeting organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, James Kelly; Vice Presidents, John C. Newinger, H. B. Stotler, John McKelvy, Dr. John Rea, Henry R. Chalfant, Joseph B. Hill, Benjamin E. Miller, John Black, Dr. John Semple, George Johnston, Sr., Alexander Gordon, Wm. H. Havors, Colonel Samuel Elder; Secretaries, J. J. Walker, J. S. McKelvy, Wm. Anderson, Joseph H. Woodwell, Henry Swift, and Dr. T. R. Stotler.

Mr. Kelly, on taking the chair, made a few opening remarks, and introduced Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, candidate for State Senator.

Mr. Humphreys made a very eloquent and able address, explaining the issues of the canvass and the relations of labor to the great Republican party, and showing that the cause of labor and the Republicans. His speech was frequently applauded.

Mr. Humphreys was followed by H. H. McCormick, Esq., who showed up the Democratic prurivity for stealing, by stating facts that are fully borne out by recorded evidence. The speaker squelched the Democratic statement that what is called by them the "$25,000,000 steal," showing that the real "steal" would not exceed $12,000,000, while the Democracy of New York stole in one transaction—the Court House arrangement—over $11,000,000.

Captain J. S. Haymaker was then introduced by the chairman, and responded in his usual happy manner.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne and Hon. John H. Kerr followed in speeches of a very able and well received.

Major W. J. Irwin and Colonel Ballentine, by whom he was accompanied, made a few remarks which were well received.

After the meeting had adjourned a sumptuous repast was furnished by Mr. Wykoff, which was received as generously as it was given. A vote of thanks was then tendered by the guests to Mr. Wykoff and his family, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Military Convention.

An error occurred in reference to the date of the Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg. The day fixed is November 2, instead of October 3. All the officers of the Fourteenth regiment, National Guard, will attend in a body, and the officers of each company will be admitted as delegates for their respective companies. The House of Representatives having been secured for the Convention, headquarters will be established at the Capitol, and as the delegates arrive they will be expected to report there. On the evening of the first day of the Convention the delegates, in a body, will visit the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Geary, at his mansion. Five hundred delegates, in full uniform, are expected to be present. The Convention is called for the purpose of framing a militia law and taking over the militia matters of the State.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee.

The Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, President Oliver in the chair, and Thomas H. Phelps, Secretary.

Mr. Case, Chairman of the special Committee on Tickets, made a report, giving a very satisfactory statement of the manner in which the committee were discharging their duties.

Some matters concerning the conduct of the campaign were discussed and acted upon, after which the committee adjourned.

Judgments Against Oil Dealers.

A number of suits were brought recently against several Pittsburghers, by Mr. S. Bonsall, of Philadelphia, for failure to comply with contracts for the delivery of oil in June last. Some of these have already been heard before arbitrators, and yesterday judgments were awarded and entered against Messrs. R. C. Keys, and Keys Bros., amounting in the aggregate to about $14,000. Several other suits, against Pittsburgh dealers, are still pending. Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., is counsel for Mr. Bonsall.

THE OAKLAND PARK RACES.—The Oakland Park races, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, come off on Monday and Tuesday. Several well-known horses have already been entered, and it is expected that many others will take part. The premiums are liberal.

FOR advertisements of sales of real estate at auction, by Messrs. A. McIlwaine and J. S. Lograsso, see third page. Much valuable property will be disposed of by these gentlemen.

RECEPTION TO GEN. EKIN.

THE OVATION AT ELIZABETH.

An Enthusiastic Greeting—Address of Welcome and Reply of Gen. Ekin—Scenes and Incidents.

The ovation to Gen. James A. Ekin on the return of that gentleman to his old home at Elizabeth on Thursday, was in every particular a decided success, but our limited space prevents us from giving anything but an abstract of the demonstration. The steamer *Elizabeth*, which arrived from Elizabeth at noon, brought down the Committee of Reception, consisting of the following gentlemen: Captain R. M. Elliott, Chairman; S. W. Vankirk, Captain W. W. O'Neil, Captain McClure, D. C. O. Lambert, S. S. Roberts and Charles Oliver; also thirty-five unformed members of the Walton Blues, which attended as an escort to the General. The Blues were accompanied by the St. Cecilia band of Elizabeth.

LEAVING PITTSBURGH.

Between twelve and one o'clock the Elizabeth, with flags flaunting to the breeze, steamed from the wharf, the procession from the Gray's armory having come aboard the boat in the following order: Heath Zouave Drum corps, fifty Duquesne Grays in charge of Captain Moore, carriage containing Gen. Ekin and party, and the Walton Blues headed by St. Cecilia band. The invited civilian guests to the number of about four hundred, had already taken passage, and when the boat left Capt. Houghton had in charge and five invited civilian guests. The band played "Hail to the Chief," as the General and party stepped aboard, and the forts fired a salute of three rounds as the boat backed out.

THE GENERAL AND PARTY.

The General was accompanied by the following gentlemen: Captain Pat. Potter, Military Storekeeper at Pittsburgh; Major J. M. Bell, of the Seventh United States Cavalry; Lieutenant Umbstaetter, formerly of the United States Army; Hon. J. K. Moorhead and wife, Hon. Thos. Kilkenny and Lowry; also the family of the General and a large number of lady friends and acquaintances. On the way up a dance was improvised, and while the band was thus monopolized in tripping the "light fantastic." On nearing Elizabeth a salute of three rounds was fired by the Grays, the bands played, and the whistles of the tug in Elizabeth responded by whistling long and loudly.

HOW THE TOWN AFFEARED.

Arriving at the wharf in Elizabeth, the party on board were greeted with cheers from a throng of men, women and children, who had gathered and lined the bank of the river. A large crowd had also collected on the other side of the river, and cheered from the air from that quarter also. Stretched across the main street was a large flag, and beneath it in letters of evergreen, "Welcome, Ekin." In addition to this large and small flags, were displayed from a number of private residences. The Richard Jones, from Monongahela City, the Jefferson Cavalry of Elizabeth, and a colored organization with bands and decorations, were on hand to fall in and swell into line with the General and party occupying the center in carriages, thereby covering the principal streets of the town to the residence of Mr. John McDonough, where the procession was drawn into line and the formal public reception held.

THE MEETING ORGANIZED—ADDRESSES.

Captain Kerr called the meeting to order, after which Mr. John S. Shaffer delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the citizens. He said there was present many firm friends of the General, who had been a fellow citizen of theirs for some time, the gradation of honest and honorable promotions so deservedly won and faithfully sustained by him. He also referred to the fact that General Ekin bears the honor of being the first volunteer soldier from Elizabeth, which was greeted with cheers. The history of the gentleman since then had not been confined to Elizabeth, but was the property of the country. The circumstances under which this meeting assembled to offer greetings of heartfelt joy and welcome to their distinguished fellow-citizen, in addition to illustrative of a respectful feeling, and whilst they did participate in the joy of the return of the hero, the General holds, they would not forget to offer their thanks for the safe return of the gallant soldier to his friends at home. No one ever approached his office that the word of welcome or the warm hand of friendship was not extended to him. In addressing him for the admirable manner in which the duties of his office had been performed, he would say, he said to his praise and honor, that while surrounded by great temptations, temptations which would question the christian principle that characterized him in the discharge of his duties, sustained him, and with pride he referred to the glorious record of Quartermaster General Meigs, to the effect that he had discharged his duties, and that, too, on a single dollar to the government, a fact seldom equaled and never surpassed. The fact of the part of his absence has brought to them a monument of his fame more enduring then marble, more majestic than the Alps, and more glorious than the sun, than the proud heights of kingly pyramids. He closed in a high and thrilling welcome to the home of his former years. [Cheers].

RESPONSE BY GEN. EKIN.

In responding he said: Friends, fellow-citizens, neighbors and comrades, Gen. Kain said there were times when the lips utterly failed to give expression to the feelings of the heart, and this was indeed such an occasion to him. Scenes like those enacted to-day would never be forgotten. He was proud of the reception given him, and could only express his heartfelt gratitude for the cordial greeting everywhere manifested. He then sketched the events that transpired in the nation's history during the last ten years, and paid glowing tribute to the deeds of those of Elizabeth, who battled for liberty and freedom, and closed with an allusion to that now sleep their last sleep, who were snatched from life to death during the eventful struggle referred to. He found a number of new friends at this time over the brilliant victories that have purified and preserved as a nation, he now returned with all over the loss of the gallant men, many of whom were from Elizabeth. He had often longed for a visit to Elizabeth, where he had spent the happiest days of his life, and he could scarcely realize that what was a reality then was real.

During the years that have elapsed since he went away, he had watched the workings of our government, and found that the principles of the fathers of the people of the great West, and in the magnificent domain of Texas, the essence of the bold, adventurous spirit of the American citizen. He had seen much to improve him in the caring greatness and grandeur of the country, but above all these was the splendor, vastness and magnificence, he had never forgotten old Pennsylvania, his home, his native state and the dear friends that dwelt there. He had come to Elizabeth to renew the associations of the dearest friendship; to live over again, in memory, the days of the past; to talk familiarly with them of the good old time when they were boys together, and to travel with them the same old paths that they journeyed over in youth; to indulge in pleasing reminiscences of delightful hours long since flown away; to speak of dear friends no longer here to speak themselves; in a word to fall up all the sacred associations of love, and exchange heart greetings with old friends and neighbors. He said this could be done better in social converse than in any formal public reception, and concluded by wishing for each and all good health and happiness here, and more abiding peace and joy and gladness in the great and invisible hereafter. [Prolonged cheers.]

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Letters of regret were read from Hons. James S. Negley, George V. Lawrence, H. D. Hopkins, Esq., General J. R. Sweetzer, and the following from Hon. Hon. O. P. Morton, ex-Governor of Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 23d, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter inviting me to be present at a reception to be tendered to General J. A. Ekin in Elizabeth, on the 29th inst., is at hand. If my power it would afford me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation but arrangements already made will detain me in this city on that day and in that direction. I will take advantage of this opportunity to bear testimony to the high character and excellent worth of General Ekin, as a man and a public officer. For more than two years after the war, he was stationed in this city and charge with the performance of the most important duties, which he always performed with fidelity, promptness and to my entire satisfaction. When emergencies required he never failed to take any responsibility that might be necessary for the good of the service, where ordinary routine officers would have hesitated or refused and in every case the result vindicated his patriotism and his judgment, and he was fully sustained by the Government. As a military officer both in peace and war America, yet the proprietor states that his company was never snubbed as it has been in Pittsburgh. Mr. Hicks and his troupe are a unit in opposition to the present order of things, and don't put as much faith in the supposed equality of races as they did immediately after the passage of the civil rights bill.

Yours truly,
O. P. MORTON.

BANQUETING.

At the close of these exercises the assembly adjourned to the grounds of Captain W. W. O'Neil where an elegant banquet was served under the superintendence of the good ladies of Elizabeth. The four large tables set on these grounds were twice filled, and were handsomely decorated with boquets and laden with reliable edibles. Enough food, we is estimated, was provided to feed a battalion, but not over six hundred persons partook of the repast.

General Ekin and his immediate friends, with the invited guests from the city, adjourned to the elegant residence of Mr. John Walker, just back of the General, situated on the hill a quarter of a mile from town, where they were hospitably entertained.

TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS.

That over the party returned to the town and visited the armory of the military of Elizabeth, where a further reception was held, General Ekin receiving all his old friends who had been unable to grasp him by the hand during the day. General Moorhead being called upon made an address in which he referred in very complimentary terms to the General, and the admirable manner in which his duties have ever been discharged. Cheers were given for General Moorhead and General Ekin, after which supper was served to those desiring anything more for the inner man. A dance was then had for one or two places, and a general good time prevailed until ten o'clock, when a large number of the visitors returned on the "Geneva."

PERSONNEL OF GEN. EKIN

General Ekin entered the service at the outbreak of the rebellion on April 1st, 1861, as Quartermaster of the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, in command of Col. Campbell. Subsequently in the same year he was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and in 1863 was transferred to the regular army. After this he held the rank of Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department. Under the act of July 15th, 1866, reorganizing the army on the peace basis, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which position he holds at the present time. During the war he at various times received brevet rank of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Brigadier General. The General was born in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, and was the grandson of Col. Stephen Bayard, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Previous to the war the General was in the coal building business at Elizabeth, giving employment to a large number of hands. He has been stationed in Texas since 1870, and he is affable, pleasing in his manners and very dignified in appearance.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

Two remarkably singular coincidences were revealed during the evening. Twenty-eight years ago the old Duquesne Grays were quartered in Rooms in a building where the Manston House stands to-day, the rooms being almost in the same place as the locality of those occupied by them on Thursday night. The fact of it being the anniversary of the marriage of the General did not transpire until evening, and the General received hearty congratulations on this event also.

THE ELIZABETH AND OFFICERS.

It is proper before closing to say a word in reference to the Elizabeth, which boat took out the excursionists, and the officers, which are as follows: Captain, Chas. Irwin and Robert Boyd; Pilot, Capt. Sam. Hendrickson. Although the boat was heavily loaded Capt. Hendrickson managed to get her out of the shoal water near the wharf boat, made the run to Pool No. 1 in fifty minutes, and arrived at Elizabeth in good time. Capt. Hendrickson, with whom our reporter took supper, understands his position fully, is affable, courteous and obliging, and a ride in the pilot house of the Elizabeth is the most pleasant that can be enjoyed anywhere upon the boat.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

While General Ekin was speaking, a man got up into a tree on the opposite side of the street from the residence of Mr. McDonough, and there he remained, standing on one foot awhile and then changing to the other, until the close of the address. An old, gray-haired, gray-bearded gentleman, in the crowd, who lost a son during the war, wept like a child during the delivery of the General's remarks, and tears were noticed in many eyes of the ladies of the addition, thus showing that while to some the occasion brought joy and gladness, to others it brought bitter recollections, anguish and sorrow. On the whole, the ovation was one not likely to be forgotten by any who participated in it.

O. P. MORTON.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Knocked Down in an Alley and Evidently Robbed.

Shortly before one o'clock this morning Officer Gelson discovered a man lying in Slate alley, Sixth ward, in a decidedly used up condition. He was lying on the ground with a severe wound in his head, which had rendered him insensible, and within a few feet of him was an open pocket book in which there was no money. The man was brought to the lock up and searched, and on his person was only found a railway time-table on the Chartier Valley Railroad. The wound on his head was dressed by Dr. Murdock, after which the man went asleep and had not awakened at half-past three this morning. A Fifth avenue officer informs us that he saw the injured man pass up Fifth avenue shortly before one o'clock, but is unable to recognize the parties who were with him.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Harris and Ewing's Drug Store the Scene.

At a quarter of four o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded from Box 22, occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the first story of Harris & Ewing's drug store, on the corner of Liberty and Tenth streets. At the early hour at which we write it is impossible to state what the destruction may be. At four o'clock the fire was still in progress, but the fire department appeared to be confining it to the cellar of the building.

The Frankstown Avenue Injunction.

The application for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners of Frankstown avenue from proceeding further in the grading and paving of that thoroughfare, will not be presented in Court this morning, as the bill in equity is still in the hands of the printer. It will probably not be presented until Saturday next.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. 71s8

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams will appear as *Enoch Arden* at the matinee this afternoon, and to-night as *Richard II.*

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. J. C. Campbell will play *Pomp* at both the matinee and evening performance at the Fifth Avenue.

VARIETIES THEATER.—There will be a matinee here at half-past two, and a fine performance in the evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Slave Troupe of Minstrels give the last of their excellent performances at Masonic Hall to-night. There was "standing room only" last night.

LIBERTY HALL.—It should be borne in mind that the Thirty-fifth Ward Literary Society will meet at Liberty Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Tickets can be had at Kleber's.

BURNELL'S.—Major Burnell, with commendable liberality and enterprise, still continues to cater to the delight of an amusement-loving people. The Major and Miss Nellie Taylor still continue to hold the boards there. Those desirous of visiting the Museum will have an excellent opportunity this afternoon, as every person will receive a present at the matinee, and in the evening one hundred useful and costly presents will be distributed to the audience.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Health will meet this afternoon.

IT is rumored on the street that Robert Hague, the veteran Chief of Police, intends resigning.

THE Fire Commissioners will meet the Monongahela river between Pittsburgh and Elizabeth.

THE fire in Birmingham was occasioned by the explosion of a lamp containing non-explosive oil, which was being filled while burning.

ED. O'DONNELL was sent to jail for ten days yesterday morning by Alderman Gripp, in default to keep the crowd at the fire Thursday night.

MR. J. S. PATTERSON, Mayor's clerk, will commence receiving descriptions next week from the city officers and friends of the late officer Isaac Jones, for the widow to give.

THE Duquesne Greys returned from Elizabeth yesterday morning, having danced until four A. M. and left Elizabeth at seven A. M., which is highly recommended them to the city, returning in the afternoon.

THERE will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iron City Base Ball Club, at Lafayette avenue, Monday evening next. Business of importance will be transacted.

THE Mayor's Clerk, Mr. James S. Patterson, who has been absent from the city three or four days, has been performing the duties of Assessor in a very great success, having recovered over $1,000 worth of the goods and chattels from the jewelry store.

REV. D. BARCLAY will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the school house, corner of Main and school building, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

COUNCILS will meet in special session this afternoon, at the solicitation of the Ordinance Committee, to pass the bill for the Frankstown avenue grade. If a quorum be obtained a lively discussion will no doubt take place.

MR. and L. DONALDSON, who had his ankle broken by falling down the steps leading to Citt street, from Liberty, has since entered the hospital and is doing more on duty at the house of Messrs. Hague & Co. Friday.

PENN AVENUE in the vicinity of Soho, has been cindered on one side. This would be well enough for roads in the outer districts not traveled much, but for Penn avenue, the first thoroughfare in the city, it is entirely out of place, and should not be tolerated.

MR. JOHN W. MCKEEE, river correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, at Cairo, who died in that city on the 26th inst., leaves a widow and six children. The deceased was born in Pittsburgh, and for many years was a resident of this city.

THE hearing on the writ of *habeas corpus* on R. N. Avery, to produce the girl, Kate V. Morgan, committed to the workhouse at Bedford, on Monday, on the grounds that the commitment is defective, will